6/20

CITY OF KIRKLAND TREE7-00270
123 Fifth Avenue Kirkland, Washington 98033-6189 (425) 587-3225

RECEIVED
JUN 14 2007
AM ✓ PM
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
BY

Tree Removal Request

(Instructions and helpful hints are on the back)

Property Owner: CORP OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SEATTLE (owner signature required – see below)
Site Address: 7355 120TH AVE NE
Does the site have a structure or active use? YES *If not, please submit a **Tree Plan IV.***
Number of Significant Trees on site: 75+ Number of Significant Trees proposed to remove * (see back) 2
A *significant tree* is **any** tree at least 6 inches in diameter measured at 4.5 feet from the ground.

Tree(s) proposed to be removed:

Tree #	Type or Species	Size (diameter)	General Location	In Right-of-Way?	Reason for removing
1	RED MAPLE	6+	BEHND PARISH CENTER	NO	DISEASE (SEE ARBORITS REPORT)
2	RED MAPLE	6+	BEHND PARISH CENTER	NO	DISEASE (" ")

☐ **ATTACH A SITE PLAN** Please refer to site plan example on page 2 and have your tree #'s above correspond to tree numbers on your site plan.

1. Has there been prior tree removal from this site (within the last 12 months)? NO If so, when? _____
   If you are proposing to remove more than two significant trees (within a 12-month period), you must submit a **Tree Plan IV.**
2. Is this request in conjunction with any other active City permits? NO If yes, Permit # _____
3. **Does the property have any of the following:**
   Natural Growth Protection Easement? (NGPE) NO Within 100' of streams, wetlands, or steep slopes? NO
   Landscape Growth Easement? (LGE) NO *If tree removal request is within these areas – submit Tree Plan IV.*

Contact Information

Requester Name: JOHN MCLEAN **Phone:** 425 823 1966
Mailing Address: 8006 NE 120TH ST **Zip Code** 98034 **Fax:** ( )
Owner Signature: (acknowledging and supporting request) **E-mail:** COJOHNMCLEAN@YAHOO.COM
Patricia Ibach Pastoral Associate **Phone:** 425 822-0295

Please allow at least 5 working days for City response to this request. If you illegally remove trees, the City may pursue monetary penalties under KZC 95.55. A City-signed copy of this document serves as approval.

For Staff Use Only

Zone RSX 7.2 Special Conditions/Restrictions _____

☒ Approved ☐ Not Approved Scott Guter 6/22/07
Planner/Date

Conditions/Comments:
Approved removal of two red maples from property; several significant trees remain.

CC: Code Enforcement X Parcel Data File _____ Permit Plan _____

John McLean

TREE EVALUATION

Name Holy Family Church (Contact: John Meyer, John MacClean)

Site/Address 7355 120 Ave NE, Kirkland, WA 98033

Phone 425-822-0295

Email johnm@hfk2.org

Date June 1, 2007 **Date of Inspection** May 15, 2007

Inspector: E. John Deutsch
810 19th Lane West
Cell: 425-802-3698
Email: john@arbormastertreecare.com
Web site: arbormastertreecare.com

ISA Certified Arborist # PN 3994A
Kirkland, WA 98033
Fax 866-241-5232

Site: Existing school and parish.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Species	Height feet	DBH inches	Drip line radius	LCR %	Crown Class	Structure Form	Trunk	Health	Via bility
1	Red Maple	40 ft	11	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	No
2	Red Maple	40 ft	13	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	No
3	Red Maple	40 ft	13	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	Yes
4	Red Maple	40 ft	14	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	Yes
5	Red Maple	40 ft	11	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	Yes
6	Red Maple	40 ft	13	18 ft	90-100	Co-dom	Good	Good	Fair	Yes

There are six red maples (acer rubrum) in a grouping as seen in **Photo A**. All six are significant trees, with DBH (trunk diameter at chest height) over 6 inches. I would consider two of the six trees to not be viable and recommend removal of **Trees #1 and #2** for several reasons:

1) Trees #1 and #2 are planted too closely together, negatively impacting the health of all six trees.
2) Trees #1 and #2 encroach on the playground, significantly reducing the area of the playground.
3) Protruding roots from Trees #1 and #2 are a major hazard (children tripping)
4) From a landscaping design perspective, the optimum arrangement would be to have three or four trees.

Trees #1 and #2 are located in the center of **Photo A**; they are the two trees on the left of the five maple trees shown in this photo. Note: Tree #6 is not visible in Photo A. In **Photo C**, Tree #1 is in the foreground, on the right side, closest to the three children playing. Tree #2 is in the foreground, to the left of Tree #1.

1) Photos A and C show that **these trees were planted too closely together;** the canopies of all six trees have blended together, appearing almost as one tree from a distance. The lack of adequate space has resulted in less than ideal conditions for the health of these trees, and now **several of the trees are in declining health.** Due to their close proximity to each other, there is less than adequate exposure to light. In addition, the crowding of branches results in excessive moisture as there is not enough sun and wind to effectively dry the leaves. The excessive moisture invariably results in fungal problems and other disease.

When these trees were planted, the size of the canopy at maturity was not considered. Doing only major canopy thinning on this grouping is not practical. Due to the overcrowding and limited space, thinning alone would not sufficiently correct the problem. Also, the thinned areas would fill very quickly during the growing season, as this species has aggressive shoot growth. In an attempt to maintain the vitality of the other trees, it would be prudent to **remove Trees #1 and #2 and do major thinning on the four remaining trees.**

There are several photos that reveal the declining health of these six trees. **Photo G** shows the lack of vitality in the upper canopy of one tree; the foliage is sparse, significantly less than normal. **Photos H, I, J, and K** show what appear to be fungal infections that are evident throughout the canopy of all six trees. It is better to attempt to deal with the disease problems through cultural practices such as major pruning and removal of two trees as opposed to spraying. **Any spraying programs would require repeated applications, which is particularly problematic in a playground and school environment.** Apparently, these trees have had problems with disease for many years, and this is what prompted the school administration to seek advice from a certified arborist.

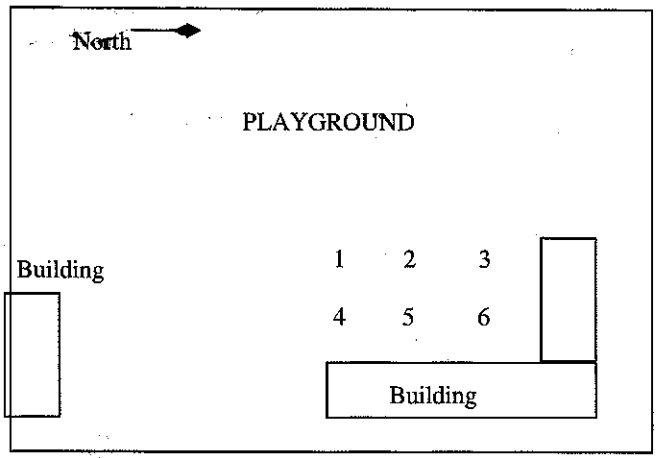
2) If Trees #1 and #2 are removed, it will significantly increase the usable area of the playground. Photos B and C show that Trees #1 and #2 encroach on the playing area. Photo A shows how Trees #1 and #2 are situated well into the main play area. (They are the two trees on the left of the grouping.) When considering the small area of this playground, it is sensible to remove Trees #1 and #2.

3) Photos D and E show the aggressive roots of Trees #1 and #2. **These roots protrude from the ground and create a major hazard: children tripping over these roots.** To correct this problem raises some difficulties. The area would have to be fenced off, a layer of topsoil added, and reseeded. This would reduce the playground area further, and of course, protective fencing would have to be erected for most of the growing season to allow adequate development of the new turf, greatly interfering with the use of the playground. In addition, adding topsoil would result in a grade change, causing further decline in the health of these two trees and those immediately adjacent to Trees #1 and #2.

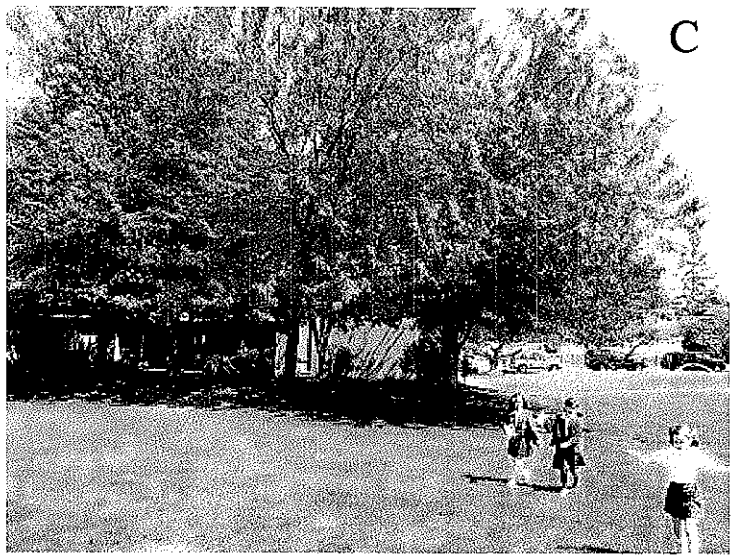
4) The other four trees (#3, 4, 5, 6) have significant aesthetic value and encroach less into the area where children play. The site map shows that trees #3, 4, 5, and 6 are closer to the building. From a landscaping perspective, these trees accentuate the walking area next to the building, providing a suitable screening between the building and the playground. In addition, these trees provide shade, keeping the building and walkway cool, and provide shade for those that use the play area. Optimum landscape design would encourage two options: 1) retain trees #3, 4, 5, and 6.

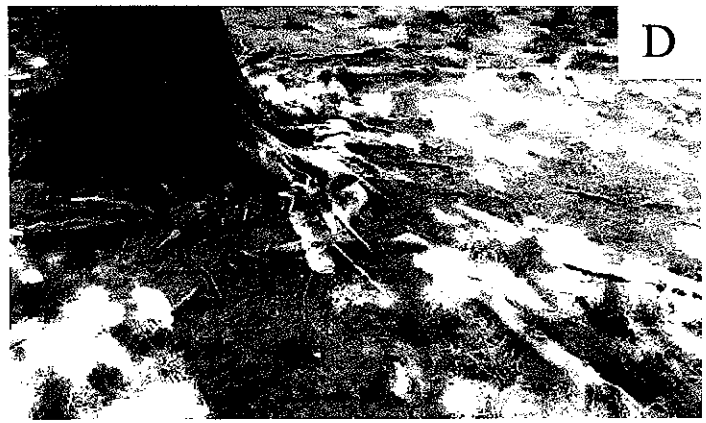
Another alternative would be not only remove #1 and #2, but also remove #5. Removing tree #5 would decrease the competition and improve the conditions for trees #4 and #6. A conservative approach would be to presently remove #1 and #2, and attempt to do major thinning on the other trees. Then the situation can be re-assessed in later years to determine if it is advantageous to remove #5 at a later date. An advantage of waiting for a few years is that it will allow more time to assess the health of all remaining trees: #3, 4, 5, and 6. Any of these four trees could decline in health in the next few years as we presently see signs of minor disease in these four trees.

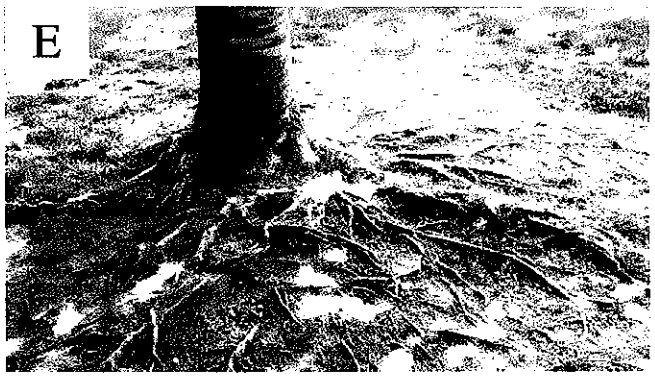
B



C




D


E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H


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